

18. *SALARIAS MELANOSOMA*, sp. n. (Plate LXVI. fig. 5.)

Allied to *S. anomalous* Regan (Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. xvi. 1905, p. 327, pl. ii. fig. 4), but with the nasal tentacles double or even triple, one or sometimes two shorter tentacles originating at the base of the longer one. Dorsal XII 17, the spines not produced, the longest not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  the depth of the body. Anal 20. Caudal truncate or slightly trilobed. Blackish or dark brownish; middle rays of caudal dusky.

Six specimens, measuring up to 60 mm. in total length.

The presence of posterior canines in the lower jaw led me to re-examine *S. anomalous* and I find they are present, but often hidden by a fleshy fold.

19. *BROTULA MULTIBARBATA* Schleg.20. *BALISTES RECTANGULUS* Bl. Schn.21. *DIODON HYSTRIX* Linn.

## EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

## PLATE LXV.

*Parupeneus andrewsii*.

## PLATE LXVI.

Fig. 1. *Blennius atrocinetus*.  
 2. " *nativitatis*.  
 3. *Salarias candofasciatus*.  
 4. " *natalis*.  
 5. " *melanosoma*.  
 6. *Cirrhites murrayi*.

4. On some New and Little-known *Hesperiidae* from Tropical West Africa. By HAMILTON H. DRUCE, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

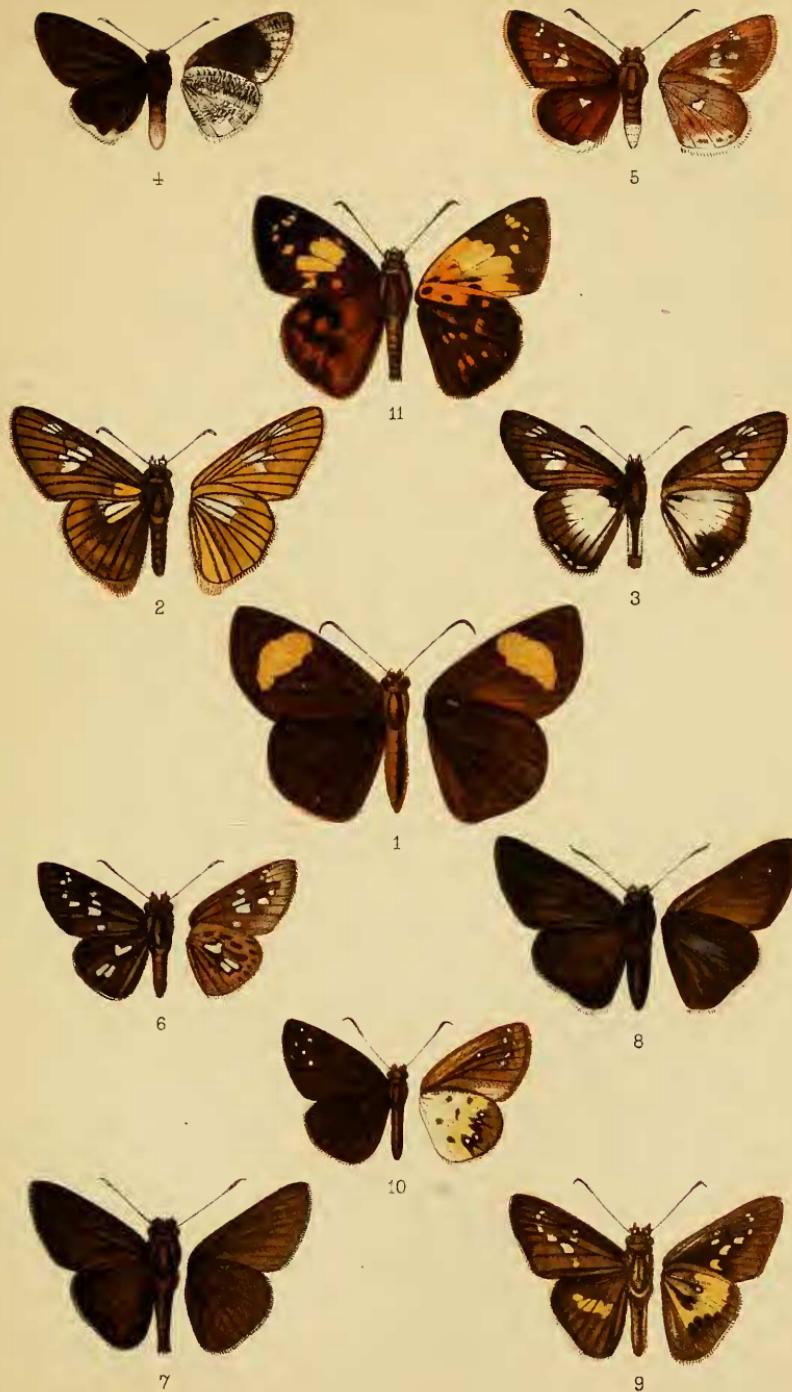
[Received March 16, 1909.]

(Plate LXVII.\* )

Amongst a collection of Lepidoptera obtained in the Cameroons, I have been able to distinguish 74 species of *Hesperiidae*, including those described in this paper. Professor Aurivillius has recorded 62 in his list of Butterflies from the Cameroons (Ent. Tidsk. 1896, pp. 279-291), and the following species are not referred to by him, 32 in all, making about 100.

Types of new species in Mus. Druce.

\* For explanation of the Plate see p. 413.





<i>Celaenorhinus nigropunctata</i>	<i>Parnara fatuellus</i> Hopff.
B.-Baker.	„ <i>noctula</i> , sp. n.
<i>Ortholexis hollandi</i> , n. n.	„ <i>palocampta</i> , sp. n.
<i>Sarangesa brigidella</i> Plötz.	„ <i>flarifasciola</i> , sp. n.
„ <i>bouvieri</i> Mabille.	<i>Pardaleodes incerta</i> Snellen.
„ <i>perpaupera</i> Holland.	„ <i>bule</i> Holland.
<i>Abantis elegantula</i> Mabille.	„ <i>astrape</i> Holland.
„ <i>efulensis</i> Holland.	„ <i>ligora</i> Hew.
„ <i>ja</i> , sp. n.	„ <i>vibius</i> Hew.
„ <i>lucretia</i> , sp. n.	<i>Ceratrichia dimidiata</i> Heron.
<i>Hesperia spio</i> Linn.	<i>Andronymus leander</i> Plötz.
<i>Acleros olaus</i> Plötz.	<i>Cænides kanguensis</i> Holland.
„ <i>sparsum</i> , sp. n.	„ <i>leonora</i> Plötz.
<i>Rhopalocampta bixæ</i> Linn.	„ <i>dacena</i> Hew.
„ <i>unicolor</i> Mabille	„ <i>lacida</i> Hew.
„ <i>hanno</i> Plötz.	„ <i>zaremba</i> Holland (nec Plötz).
<i>Osmodes adon</i> Mabille.	„ <i>laterculus</i> Holland.
<i>Parnara arela</i> Mabille.	„ <i>ilerda</i> Möschl. ?
„ <i>subochracea</i> Holland.	„ <i>cerymica</i> Hew.
„ <i>leucophea</i> Holland.	
„ <i>borbonica</i> Boisd.	

## CELAENORHINUS NIGROPUNCTATA. (Plate LXVII. fig. 11.)

*Celaenorhinus nigropunctata* Bethune-Baker, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 8, vol. ii. p. 478 (1908).

I have figured a specimen from Bitje, Ja River, Cameroons, which is identical with Mr. Bethune-Baker's type from Makala, Congo Free State. It is much like *C. rutilans*\*, but the fore wings are shorter and differently marked.

## ORTHOLEXIS MELICROPTERA. (Plate LXVII. fig. 1.)

*Ortholexis melichroptera* Karsch, Ent. Nach. 1895, p. 320, ♂; Aurivillius, Ent. Tidskr. 1896, p. 288, ♀.

Both Herr Karsch and Professor Aurivillius record this species from the Cameroons. I have figured a female obtained at Bitje, Ja River, from the same district, by Mr. G. L. Bates, in the dry season (2000 feet). It is apparently unknown to M. Mabille, as he does not mention it in his "Hesperiæ" in 'Genera Insectorum.' Dr. Holland's genus *Acallopistes* (P. Z. S. 1896, p. 95) seems very nearly related, but the figure and description of the antennæ do not agree. Unfortunately we do not possess either of the species he places in it; neither are they in the British Museum.

## ORTHOLEXIS HOLLANDI, nom. nov.

*Katreus johnstoni* Holland, Ent. News, v. pl. i. fig. 8 (nec Butler).

\* *Pardaleodes rutilans* Mab. Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 1877, p. 235.

*Hab.* Bitje, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 feet (*G. L. Bates*). Dry season. Upper Kasai District, Congo Free State (*C. Landbeck*).

Professor Aurivillius seems to have been the first to notice that Dr. Holland had "initiated a remarkable error in respect to this form" [Ent. Tidskr. 1896, p. 288] in figuring it as *Katreus johnstoni* Butler. It is, however, possible that Dr. Holland considered it to be the male of that species, but he gave no descriptive account of the insect. The type of *Choristoneura johnstoni* Butler is a male, and is slightly darker than females in the British Museum, and has a small clear shining patch near the base of the fore wing below, but otherwise the sexes are similar.

We have one male from Bitje and three males from the Congo, but I have not seen the female.

In the form of the antennae and the palpi, and also in the venation, this insect agrees well with *Ortholexis melichroptera*, of which I was inclined to think it was the male. The short subapical fascia is semihyaline white, and the upper surface of both wings has a slight flush of blue. The cilia of the hind wing on both surfaces is whitish, that of the fore wing being concolorous with the wings. The palpi and legs are bright yellow.

M. Mabille places the genera *Katreus* and *Choristoneura* widely apart in his "*Hesperiidae*" (1904), although Mr. Heron, as long ago as 1898 (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) i. p. 182), has written that they are synonymous.

ABANTIS JA, sp. n. (Plate LXVII. fig. 2.)

*Male.* Upper side allied to *A. elegantula* Mabille; fore wing coloured as in that species, and with the four discal and three subapical hyaline spots arranged likewise. Hind wing with the outer marginal third paler than median area, and with the basal area whitish hyaline crossed by the black nervules. Cilia dark glistening brown. Under side: both wings greyish buff, palest along the inner margin of fore wing and abdominal fold of hind wing, with black veins and hyaline spots as above. Thorax black, with the convergent tufts of hair brick-red. Abdomen greyish, with a central dark line above and broadly pale buff below. Venter dark brown. Antennae black. Palpi black above with a white spot; yellow below, terminal joint black. Legs yellow.

Expanse  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Bitje, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 feet (*G. L. Bates*). Dry season.

Distinguished at once from *A. elegantula*\* by the hyaline basal area on the hind wing and by the absence of the yellow basal suffusion on the hind wing above and the unicolorous hind wing below, the basal and discal areas of *A. elegantula* being white on that wing.

\* *Abantis elegantula* Mab. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1890, p. 32; Novit. Lepid. p. 23, pl. iii. fig. 6 (1891).

Mr. Bates captured specimens of *A. elegantula* in both the dry and the wet seasons, but they show no difference in coloration or size.

**ABANTIS LUCRETIA, sp. n. (Plate LXVII. fig. 3.)**

**Male.** Upper side: fore wing dull blackish brown, with three subapical and a discal series of four white spots much as in *A. elegantula*, the upper cell-spot being, however, very minute, almost obsolete. The nervules are darker than the ground-colour. At the base of the wing, placed between the median and submedian nervures, is a dull red patch merging into the ground-colour. Hind wing blackish brown, crossed from the costa, which is orange, to the abdominal fold, which is black, by a broad pure white band, which is sharply defined basally, but which has its outer edge irregular on account of the black nervules reaching beyond its border. An anteciliary row of white spots towards the anal angle. Under side as above but paler; fore wing without the dull red patch at the base. Hind wing with the costa pale brown, a black dash at the origin of the subcostal nervure, and the anal area broadly black. White spots on the collar and the end of the patagia. Abdomen white, with a central black streak above and a black streak on either side below. Venter blackish. Antennæ black; legs yellow; palpi black above, yellow below, terminal joint black. Cilia above and below concolorous with wings except towards anal angle, where it is tipped with glistening white.

Expanse  $1\frac{3}{5}$  inch.

**Hab.** Bitje, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 feet (G. L. Bates). Wet season.

I have named this insect, which is not close to any described in the genus, after *Pseudacraea lucretia* Cr.\*, to which it bears a close colour resemblance, and of which specimens were contained in the same collection.

**ABANTIS EFULENSIS.**

*Abantis efulensis* Holland, P. Z. S. 1896, p. 21, pl. v. fig. 12, ♂.

**Male.** Upper side: ground-colour paler than in male; white areas of hind wing almost obsolete, being reduced to a short streak at end of cell and a small patch at anal angle. Under side as male, but slightly paler. Abdomen, which has the base of each segment black, is yellowish brown above and white below.

**Hab.** Bitje, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 feet (G. L. Bates). Dry season.

A male taken at the same time and place has the abdomen white above and below, with the base of each segment black, in this respect only not agreeing well with Dr. Holland's figure, which is doubtless taken from a stained specimen.

\* *Papilio lucretia* Cramer, Pap. Ex. i. t. 45. figs. C, D (1779).

## ACLEROS SPARSUM, sp. n. (Plate LXVII. fig. 4.)

*Male.* Upper side: both wings uniform blackish brown, fore wing without markings, hind wing with the anal angle and outer margins almost to the apex irregularly pure white. Under side: fore wing blackish brown, with the apex and outer margin laved with white and grey, darkest along the costa. Hind wing laved with grey and white, whitest towards the base of the costa and at the anal angle. Thorax black above, white below. Abdomen black above, white towards anus and white below. Palpi: first joint white, second joint white at the base then buff interspersed with black, terminal joint black. Legs black and white, spurs white. The antennæ are black, with the usual pure white spot just before the apex.

Expanse  $1\frac{2}{5}$  inch.

*Hab.* Bitje, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 feet (G. L. Bates). Dry season.

Described from two specimens.

This is a large species, and is perhaps nearest to *A. leucopyga* Mabille \*, originally described from Madagascar, but found to also inhabit W. Africa, but has less white on the hind wing above and is differently marked below.

## ACLEROS KASAI, sp. n. (Plate LXVII. fig. 5.)

*Female.* Upper side light brown with whitish hyaline spots. Fore wing: three minute spots placed in a line from the costa, the lower one being the largest, about halfway between the end of the cell and the apex. Two spots in the cell at the end placed one above the other; a spot between the two lower median nervules and a smaller spot above and resting on the submedian nervure about its middle. Cilia brown. Hind wing with a distinct double spot forming a triangle towards the end of the cell. Anal angle, outer margin, and cilia pure white. Under side—Fore wing: costa rusty brown, discal area brown, spots as on upper side, outer margin with a pale pinkish-brown patch below the apex. Central inner marginal area broadly whitish. Cilia pale brown. Hind wing laved with pinkish brown, with darker shadings at the apex and along the inner margin. An outer marginal row of darker brown shades. Cell-spot as above, brown-edged. Anal angle white. Cilia white. Abdomen brown above, with the ventral half pure white; white below. Antennæ brown, with the usual white spot on the club just before the tip.

Expanse  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

*Hab.* Upper Kasai District, Congo Free State (P. Landbeck).

This is a large species, not very closely allied to any which I can find described. The clear spots on the fore wing and the distinct central spot on the hind wing at once distinguish it.

\* *Cyclopides leucopyga* Mabille, Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 1877, p. 101.

## GORGYRA AFIKPO, sp. n. (Plate LXVII. fig. 6.)

*Male.* Allied to *G. aburæ* Plötz\*. Upper side: ground-colour blackish brown with whitish hyaline spots. Fore wing: a subapical series of three minute dots, the innermost placed further inwards, an elongated spot in the cell near the end, and a smaller, more circular spot above it. A series of four discal spots placed between the nervules nearest their origins, the lower one resting on the submedian nervure about its middle. Hind wing with a large  $\checkmark$ -shaped spot in the cell and two large spots rather beyond the centre of the disc divided by the lower median nervule. The patch of hairs on vein  $1b$  is grey. Under side: hyaline spots as above; fore wing with the apex and outer margins washed with greyish. Hind wing grey, with black spots arranged as in *G. aburæ* but much larger. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings. Palpi pale straw-colour below, black above, terminal joint black. Legs brown; fore coxae clothed with thick straw-colour hairs. Antennæ black.

Expanse 1½ inch.

*Hab.* Afikpo, N. Nigeria (Reddick).

Unlike *G. aburæ* this insect bears but one pair of spurs on the hind tibiae. In general appearance it seems to be much like some species of the genus *Gastrochaeta* Holland, viz. *G. mabillei* Holland† and *G. cybeutes* Holland‡, but the palpi prove it to belong to *Gorgyra*.

I have shown this insect to M. Mabille, who states it is quite unknown to him.

## PARNARA NOCTULA, sp. n. (Plate LXVII. fig. 7.)

*Male.* Upper side: both wings unicolorous dark bronze-brown without markings. Cilia concolorous with wings. Under side as above. Head, thorax, and abdomen dark brown; after part of thorax and base of abdomen clothed with dark green hairs. Legs dark brown. Palpi thickly clothed with black and white hairs. Antennæ black, tips chestnut-brown.

Expanse 1½ inch.

*Hab.* Bitje, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 feet (G. L. Bates). Dry season.

The total absence of markings should distinguish this from all other described species of *Parnara*.

## PARNARA PALOCAMPTA, sp. n. (Plate LXVII. fig. 8.)

*Female.* Upper side: both wings uniform dark brown without markings. Cilia of fore wing concolorous with wings; cilia of hind wing from apex to anal angle whitish. Under side as above. Head, thorax, abdomen, and legs blackish brown.

\* *Apaustus aburæ* Plötz, S. e. Z. vol. xl. p. 359 (1879), MS. drawings pl. 736. Holland, P. Z. S. 1896, pl. ii. fig. 18, as *Katreus johnstonii* Butler, error.

† *G. mabillei* Holland, Ent. News, vol. v. p. 28, pl. i. figs. 15, 16 (1894).

‡ *G. cybeutes* Holland, Ent. News, vol. v. p. 94, pl. iii. fig. 15 (1894).